

25X1A

REPORT NO.

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 22 Dec. 1949

NO. OF PAGES 2

RETURN TO CIA LIBRARY

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	2
---------------------------------	---

DATE OF INFO. 25X1A
25X1X

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

Summer of 1948

1. Location

The village of KUCHINO (37°58'4"E/55°45'00"N) was east of MOSCOW, about 2½ miles south of the MOSCOW-GORKI highway. The laboratory was about 1 3/10 miles south of KUCHINO, east of the Pekhovka Brook.

2. Installations

See Annex 1.

3. Work Force

About 500 Soviets. It was noted that they were comparatively well dressed and that high-ranking Soviet officers often visited the test laboratory.

4. Activities

The German engineer TENSTEDT, who was employed in the electrical plant, stated: In the test laboratory, experiments with stationary radio telephony equipment and decimeter and millimeter waves were being made. Most of the test equipment was of German and US origin.

5. Personal Observations

Parts of the Wuerzburg radar set, Telefunken type amplifiers, in addition to British and US tubes were seen on a scrap heap.

6. Inferences

Since the German engineer FENSTEDT occasionally came to the laboratory, the electrical plant and the test laboratory were assumed to be interconnected.

CLASSIFICATION ~~SECRET/CONTROL-US~~ OFFICIALS ONLY

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	NAVY	NSRB	DISTRIBUTION	Document No. 9
ARMY	AIR	FBI		

This document is hereby regraded to
CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the
letter of 13 October 1978 from the
Director of Central Intelligence to the
Archivist of the United States.

Document No. 9
No Change in Class.
☒ Declassified
Class. Changed to: TOP SECRET S
PB2HQ0457 R094000280012-6
Date: 3/25/98 By: 034

Document No. _____
No Change In Class. ☐
☒ Declassified
Class. Changed To: TS S C
Auth.: HR 70-2
Date: _____ By: _____

~~SECRET-CONTROL/US OFFICIALS ONLY~~**CONFIDENTIAL**

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

25X1A

SOURCE PW who has worked for a short time as a building worker at the plant.

End of 1947

7. Location

Same as stated by the first source.

8. Installations

See Annex 2

9. Observations

Small captive balloons were raised every second day to an altitude of about 85 feet. They were connected with measuring instruments which were read and recorded by Soviet personnel.

10. Rumors

Source heard from Soviets that the plant was a high-frequency test laboratory. According to these Soviets, experiments were made in radio techniques and carrier frequencies.

25X1A

Comment:

The report is the first information on a high-frequency research institute and a radio equipment plant in KUCHINO near MOSCOW. If the information is correct, this would be the third high-frequency laboratory to become known since the war, the other two being the MOSCOW-ILINSKAYA and the FRYAZINO institutes.

b. The Neue Zuercher Zeitung, in an article on the Soviet Air Force published in its 20 November 1948 issue, stated that the construction of a large high-frequency test laboratory was begun in KUCHINO immediately after the war.

25X1X

c. [REDACTED] the production plant proper is about two miles from the laboratory, while source II stated that it is attached to the old electro plant. Both reports are, however, in agreement as to the location of the installation south of KUCHINO and the U-shaped form of the new electric plant.

d. Engineer TENSTEDT mentioned in the report has not been carried in the list of the de-ported German experts.

e. On the whole, the statements by both sources are considered to be correct. The observations made at the scrap heap of the plant are believed particularly reliable since, as is generally known, such scrap heaps are of special interest to PWs.

25X1A

Comment:

A scientific research laboratory at Kuchino has previously been reported, but not in detail.

2 Annexes: High Frequency Laboratory and Electric Plant in KUCHINO.

~~SECRET/CONTROL-US OFFICIALS ONLY~~**CONFIDENTIAL**